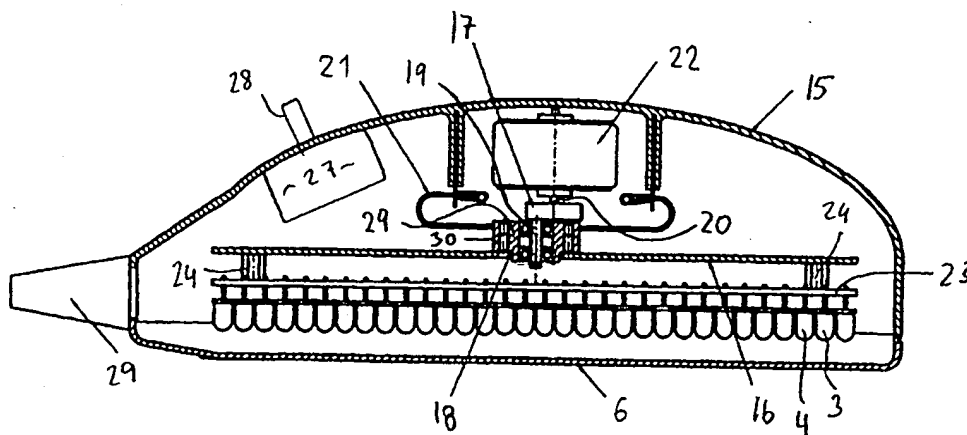




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(54) Title: LIGHT EMITTING MEANS FOR EXTERNAL MEDICAL TREATMENT WITH LIGHT



(57) Abstract

Apparatus for external medical treatment with the aid of light, said apparatus comprising a light emitting device (1) which is intended to be held against or in the close proximity of a patient's body, and means (8, 9, 10) for driving the light emitting device, wherein said light emitting device includes light emitting diodes or corresponding elements designed to emit monochromatic light, wherein the drive means (8, 9, 10) is designed to control the light emitting device (1) to emit one or more types of monochromatic light over one or more predetermined time periods and to pulsate said emitted light in accordance with a predetermined pulse frequency or a series of pulse frequency over said time periods, and wherein said light emitting device (1) includes a casing (15) and a plate (16) that carries said light emitting diodes. The apparatus is characterised by an eccentric arrangement which includes a first part (17) that is fixed relative to said casing (15) and a second part (18) that is connected to said plate (16); and by a spring (21) which functions to prevent rotation of the plate (16); and by an electric motor (22) which functions to drive said eccentric arrangement (17, 18), thereby causing the plate (16) carrying said light emitting diodes (3, 4) to execute an oscillatory movement.

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LIGHT EMITTING MEANS FOR EXTERNAL MEDICAL TREATMENT WITH
LIGHT

The present invention relates to a light-emitting device for
5 external medical treatment with the aid of light, more
specifically with the aid of light which palliates and/or
cures different states of diseases.

Swedish Patent Specification No. 502 784 for example teaches
10 apparatus for external medical treatment with the aid of
light that includes a light-emitting device which is intended
to be held against or close to the body of an individual, and
drive means for the light-emitting device, which device
includes light emitting diodes or corresponding elements and
15 is intended to emit infrared light. According to the
aforesaid patent specification, the means for driving the
light-emitting device is designed to control said device to
emit infrared light in a first stage over a first
predetermined time period and then to emit visible light in a
20 second stage over a second predetermined time period, wherein
said drive means is designed to pulsate the infrared light
and the visible light in accordance with a predetermined
series of pulse frequencies.

25 It is also known to emit other monochromatic light for
treating different states of diseases.

It has also been found that very good results can be obtained
when treating a patient with solely one or more monochromatic
30 light and with light other than infrared light, such as
visible light of different colours emitted in accordance with
a given pulse frequency.

It has been found that a device of the aforesaid kind can be used very successfully for treating many different states of diseases and injuries, for instance sport sustained injuries, stretched muscles, muscular pain, joint pain, headaches, various inflammatory conditions, various skin complaints, such as acne, back pains, etc., provided that the light is emitted in a certain way. In this regard, treatment with light has a favourable influence on injury healing processes and will palliate and/or cure various diseases.

10

There is thus an understanding that treatment with certain light that is emitted in certain frequency series will have a significantly greater effect in shortening the time taken to cure or palliate a disease.

15

One problem with devices of this kind known hitherto is that the person administering the treatment is required to oscillate the light-emitting device whilst holding the device against or in the close proximity of that region of the patient's body to be treated. The reason for this is because the light emitting diodes disposed at the bottom of the light-emitting device have a certain geometric extension and are of different kinds, and hence two mutually adjacent light emitting diodes of mutually the same kind will be spaced at a certain distance apart. It is therefore necessary to move the light-emitting device forwards and backwards over the area to be treated, in order to ensure that the whole of said area will be irradiated uniformly to the best possible extent.

30 Because treatment of this kind will usually take from about two to ten minutes to carry out, administration of the treatment concerned may be very onerous to the person concerned.

This problem is solved by the invention.

Thus, the present invention relates to apparatus which is intended for external medical treatment with the aid of light and which includes a light emitting device that is intended to lie against or be held in the close proximity of the patient's body, and drive means for said device, wherein the light-emitting device includes light emitting diodes or corresponding elements which are designed to emit monochromatic light, wherein the means that drives said device is adapted to control the light-emitting device to emit one or more types of monochromatic light over one or more predetermined time periods and to pulsate said emitted light in accordance with a predetermined pulse frequency or series of pulse frequencies over said time periods, and wherein the light-emitting device includes a casing and a light-emitting-diode supporting plate, said apparatus being characterised by an eccentric element which includes a first part that is fixed in relation to said casing and a second part which is connected to said plate; and by a spring means which functions to prevent rotation of the plate; and by an electric motor which functions to drive said eccentric element such as to cause said plate carrying said light emitting diodes to perform an oscillatory movement.

25

The invention will now be described in more detail partly with reference to an exemplifying embodiment thereof shown on the accompanying drawings, in which

- Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of an inventive apparatus;
- Figure 2 is a side view of a light emitting device;
- Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a light emitting device in accordance with the invention; and

30

- Figure 4 shows the light emitting device of Figure 3 from beneath.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate generally an apparatus for
5 external medical treatment with the aid of light, said
apparatus including a light emitting device 1 which is
intended to be held against or in the close proximity of the
patient's body. The light emitting device is shown from one
side in Figure 2 and from beneath in Figure 1. This device 1
10 includes a casing 5 which houses a transparent plate 6.
Located beneath the plate 6 is a surface 2 on which a
plurality of light emitting diodes 3, 4 or corresponding
elements are mounted.

15 The light emitting diodes thus emit light through the plate 6
when energised, i.e. when supplied with current through a
cable 7.

When the device is being used, the casing 5 is held so that
20 the plate 6 will lie against the relevant part of the
patient's body.

The apparatus also includes drive means for the light
emitting device 1. The drive means is adapted to control the
25 light emitting device 1 to emit different monochromatic light
on different wavelengths over different predetermined time
periods, and to pulsate the light emitted in accordance with
a predetermined pulse frequency or series of pulse
frequencies over said time periods.

30 The light emitting device 1 may include light emitting diodes
3 adapted for the emission of infrared light. These diodes
are shown with solid circles in Figure 1. Visible light can
be emitted with the aid of other light emitting diodes 4.

These diodes are illustrated with empty circles in Figure 1. The infrared light diodes 3 will preferably be semiconductors of the GaAs-type (Gallium Arsenide). The diodes 4 that emit visible light will also preferably be of the GaAs-type.

The drive means includes a computer 8 which controls drive circuits 9, 10 to which signals for driving or operating the light emitting diodes are sent from the computer via the cable 7.

The computer and the drive circuits are of a suitable known kind. The drive means or computer has connected thereto a keyboard 13 by means of which the operator can key-in data for causing the drive means to activate the light emitting device in a desired manner. The device will conveniently include a display 14 for displaying the settings entered through the keyboard. This display may be the computer screen.

The light emitting device 1 includes light emitting diodes 4 which are adapted to emit essentially monochromatic visible light in one of the colours violet, blue, yellow, orange, red or green, and also infrared light and other invisible wavelengths.

The nature of the light used will depend on the disease or the type of injury to be treated.

A large part of the above description of the drawings is also found in the aforementioned patent specification.

According to the present invention, the light emitting device 1 includes a casing 15 and a plate 16 that carries the light emitting diodes 3, 4.

5 There is included, in accordance with the invention, an eccentric arrangement which has a first part 17 that is fixed in relation to the casing 15, and a second part 18 that is connected to the plate 16. The first part 17 has a trunnion 19 which is offset in relation to a drive shaft 20. The
10 second part 18 may include a bearing 29 with associated bearing casing 30, wherewith the bearing casing is fixed in the plate 16 and the trunnion 19 is inserted into the bearing.

15 A spring 21 prevents rotation of the plate 16. The spring will conveniently be a flat spring that is fastened in the bearing casing of said second part 18 and fixed in relation to the casing 15.

20 The eccentric arrangement is driven by an electric motor 22 through the medium of the drive shaft 20.

The light emitting diodes 3, 4 are illustrated in Figure 4 by means of circles filled with a centre cross. The diodes are
25 fastened to a carrier plate 23 which, in turn, is fastened to the plate 16 via spacer elements 24.

When the motor 22 drives the shaft 20, the plate 16 will execute an eccentric oscillatory movement instead of a rotary
30 movement, wherewith the light emitting diodes will, of course, accompany this movement.

Figure 4 shows the plate 16 in its farthest possible position to the left of Figure 4. The neutral position of the plate

periphery in direction 25 is shown in dash-dotted lines 24 in Figure 4. The difference in the positions between the dash-dotted line 24 and the plate periphery shown in a full line in said direction 25 is equal to the eccentricity E given by
5 the eccentric arrangement. Naturally, the plate will be displaced to a similar extent in direction 26 as the eccentric arrangement travels through a complete revolution.

According to one preferred embodiment, the eccentric
10 arrangement has an eccentricity E of about 3 to 10 millimetres.

According to one preferred embodiment, the eccentric arrangement is driven at a speed of about 1 to 200 r.p.m. The
15 motor 22 will conveniently be a stepping motor. The motor will also be designed for rotation in both directions.

According to another preferred embodiment, the electric motor 22 will preferably be a variable speed motor. An appropriate
20 known control circuit 27 may be fitted to the casing 15 to this end. An outwardly projecting knob 28 may be provided for finger control of the motor speed.

The reference numeral 29 in Figure 3 identifies a cable transit for an electric cable for powering the motor and the
25 light emitting diodes. The control circuit may be included in the drive means 8, 9, 10. In this case, the motor can be energised via said cable therewith obviating the need for a separate control circuit 27 in the light emitting device 1.
30 The desired motor speed can be keyed-in through the keyboard 13.

It will be evident from the foregoing that the present invention solves the aforesaid problem.

Although the invention has been described with reference to a number of exemplifying embodiments thereof it will be obvious that the constructive solutions for achieving oscillatory
5 movement of the plate can be greatly varied by the man skilled in the art.

It will therefore be understood that the present invention is not restricted by the aforescribed embodiments but that
10 modifications and variations can be made within the scope of the accompanying Claims.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for external medical treatment with the aid of light, said apparatus comprising a light emitting device (1) which is intended to be held against or in the close proximity of a patient's body, and means (8, 9, 10) for driving the light emitting device, wherein said light emitting device includes light emitting diodes or corresponding elements designed to emit monochromatic light, wherein the drive means (8, 9, 10) is designed to control the light emitting device (1) to emit one or more types of monochromatic light over one or more predetermined time periods and to pulsate said emitted light in accordance with a predetermined pulse frequency or a series of pulse frequency over said time periods, and wherein said light emitting device (1) includes a casing (15) and a plate (16) that carries said light emitting diodes, characterised by an eccentric arrangement which includes a first part (17) that is fixed relative to said casing (15) and a second part (18) that is connected to said plate (16); and by a spring (21) which functions to prevent rotation of the plate (16); and by an electric motor (22) which functions to drive said eccentric arrangement (17, 18), thereby causing the plate (16) carrying said light emitting diodes (3, 4) to execute an oscillatory movement.

2. Apparatus according to Claim 1, characterised in that the eccentric arrangement (17, 18) has an eccentricity of about 3 to 10 millimetres.

3. Apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the eccentric arrangement (17, 18) is driven at a speed of about 1 to 200 rpm.

4. Apparatus according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, characterised in that the electric motor (22) is a variable speed motor.

Fig. 1

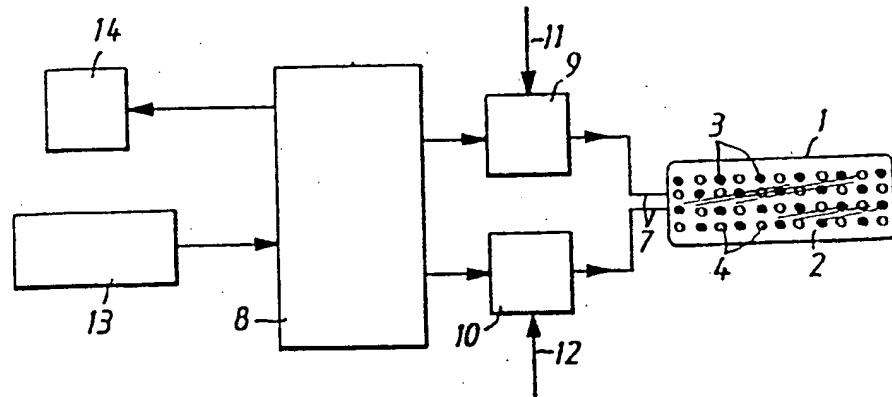
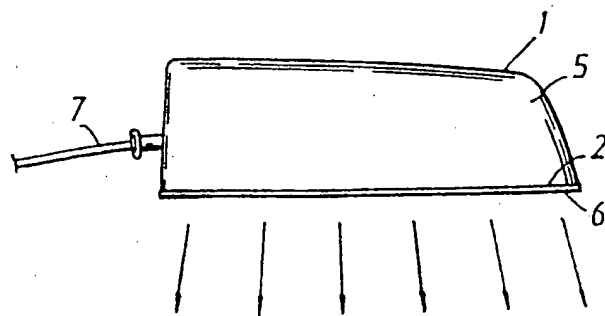
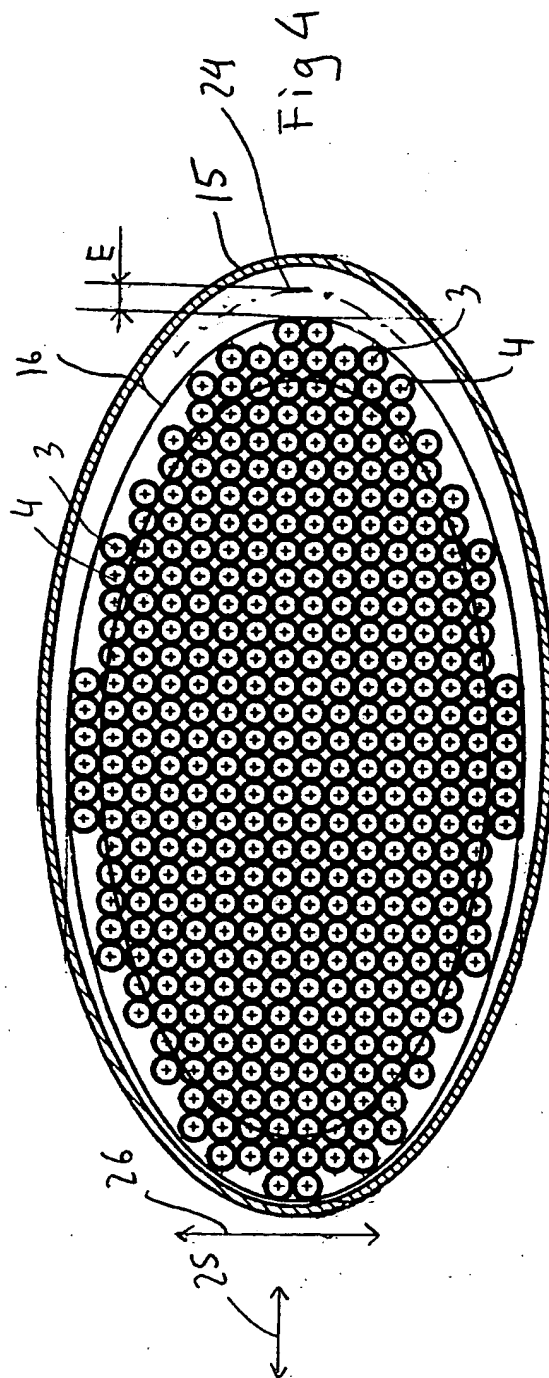
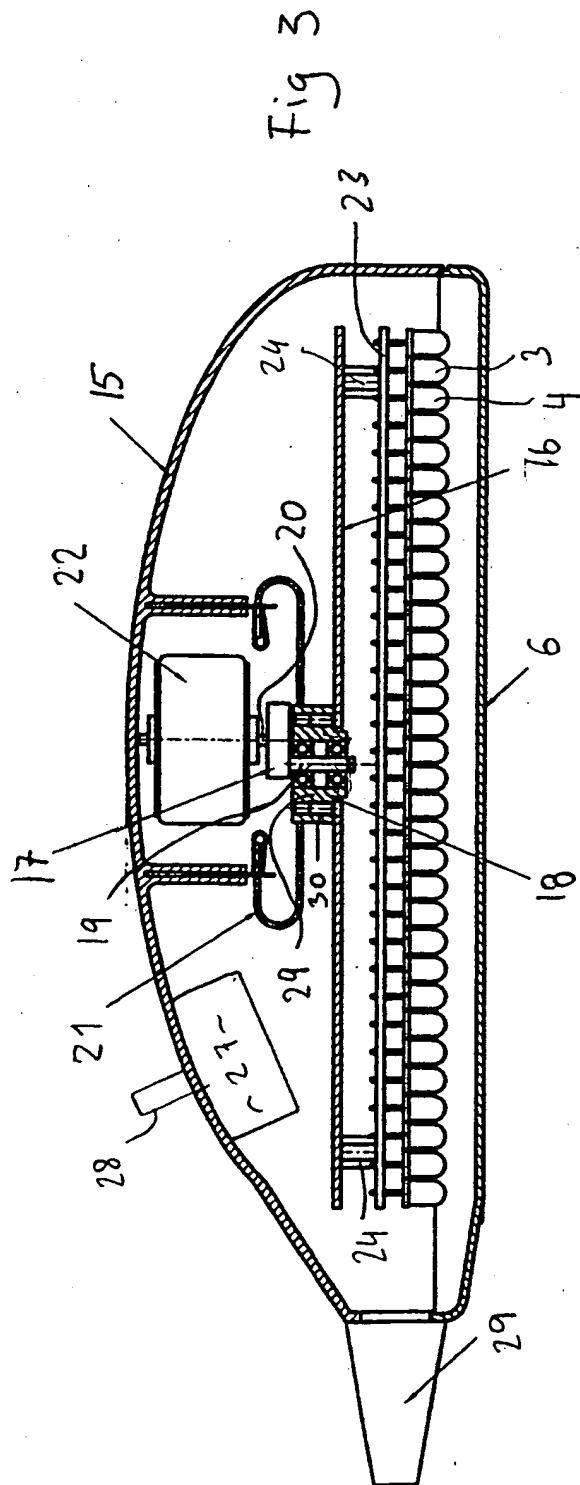


Fig. 2





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/00106

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61N 5/01, A61N 5/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

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IPC7: A61N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	FR 2731357 A1 (STE FRANCAISE DES TECHNOLOGIES ROBOTIQUES SOCIETE A RESPONSABILITE LIMITEE), 13 Sept 1996 (13.09.96), see the whole document --	1-4
A	US 5860968 A (S.E. WOJCIK ET AL.), 19 January 1999 (19.01.99), figure 2, abstract --	1-4
A	AT 305489 B (LEOPOLD HASAN), 26 February 1973 (26.02.73), see the whole document --	1-4

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

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